

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION II

DATE: SEP 09 1994

SUBJECT: Removal Site Evaluation for LCP, Corp. (Linden Chemicals and Plastics), Division of Hanlin Group, Linden, New Jersey

FROM: Nick Magriples, CHMM, On-Scene Coordinator *N Magriples*  
Technical Support Section

TO: File

On August 17, 1994, the Pre-Remedial and Technical Support Section and the Hazardous Waste Facilities Branch verbally requested that the Removal Program conduct a Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act (CERCLA) Removal Assessment at the LCP, Corp. facility in Linden, New Jersey. It was reported to the RCRA Program that the facility would be closed in the near future and its RCRA post-closure requirements would not be implemented due to lack of funds.

According to company officials, LCP is in Chapter 11 bankruptcy and has sold all of its operating assets. Operations at the plant ceased in 1985. LCP formerly manufactured 500 tons of chlorine per day. A site visit conducted by OSCs Nick Magriples and Robert Montgomery on August 18, 1994, accompanied by the former plant manager, confirmed that the facility was no longer functional. At the time of the site visit, all employees were reportedly expected to be off the facility by the end of August, 1994.

The process buildings at the facility have been gutted. Some tanks and equipment have been sold during the liquidation. All other tanks, except for those used in a batch wastewater treatment scheme, have been emptied, cleaned, and the valves or piping left open at the bottom. Several tanks are used to receive runoff from drains in the facility. The water is passed through a filter, tested by a consultant, and if below New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDDES) surface water permit levels, discharged to the Arthur Kill. Facility personnel were unsure if this monitoring would be continued after the end of the month.

There reportedly are no underground storage tanks or piping present from LCP operations. All relevant piping was reportedly moved aboveground when LCP purchased the property from GAF in 1972. Most of the ground surface on the property is either concrete or asphalt.

Solids from the manufacturing process, which contained amongst other constituents, barium and mercury, were landfilled in an area between the fenced-in operations portion of the LCP facility

and the adjacent Northville facility. The landfill, approximately 200 feet long by 150 feet wide by 30 feet high, was reportedly capped with two feet of clay and two feet of topsoil. There are approximately ten monitoring wells surrounding the landfill that are reportedly monitored annually under a NJPDES ground water permit.

During the site visit, a company official stated that part of one building may be leased to a dewatering company that will be doing business with a nearby sewage treatment plant. Two other businesses, Liquid Carbonic and Active Water Jet, lease small buildings on the property.

The company has had some problems with persons dumping tires and solid waste on the property. Guards for the adjacent GAF facility reportedly drive around the property regularly as part of an agreement with LCP. This will reportedly continue when the LCP plant is vacated.

Based on these observations and the available information, there does not appear to be any notable releases of CERCLA Hazardous Substances to the environment, other than those which may be occurring into surface waters or the subsurface under NJPDES or RCRA permits. The site is not eligible at this time for a CERCLA Removal Action.